

MYSTERY ABOUT ESTERHAZY

RUMOR OF HIS SUICIDE IS DISCREDITED IN PARIS.

PAPERS PUBLISH ALLEGED DETAILS OF HIS CONFESSION TO AUTHORSHIP OF MEMORANDUM ON WHICH DREYFUS WAS CONVICTED.

Paris, Sept. 8.—There is apparently no foundation for the report that Major Count Ferdinand Esterhazy, whose alleged authorship of the letter in the Dreyfus case is now being considered by a special military committee of inquiry, has committed suicide.

The only authority for the suicide story is "La France," which asserts that the police have confirmed the report. It is impossible as yet to ascertain positively, but the best sources of information discredit the rumor.

There is, however, considerable mystery about Esterhazy's movements. He is variously reported as at London, Ostend and other points. The net is closing around him.

"Le Journal" this morning asserts that Count Esterhazy spent yesterday at Versailles, and returned last evening to Paris, going to the residence of Mme. Pavy.

Some of the papers are publishing circumstantial details of a confession he made, in the presence of witnesses, that he was the author of the memorandum upon which Dreyfus was condemned the last year.

Well-grounded rumors are current that the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry revealed the names of his accomplices in the forgery. It is also asserted that both the embassies concerned have given renewed assurances that all the alleged letters and documents in the Dreyfus dossier are clumsy forgeries.

In any case Esterhazy is risking arrest by evading a summons to wait upon the police commissary who is investigating Prince Christian Esterhazy's charge of embezzlement.

Maitre Labori's request for the temporary release of Colonel Picquart will probably be granted to-morrow.

The Minister for War, General Zurlinden, has given permission to Lieutenant-Colonel Pavy de Clam to prosecute for libel various journals that have charged him with being the instigator of the Henry forgery and the accomplice of Esterhazy, in conducting the bordereau.

GERMANY AND DREYFUS CASE.

Rome, Sept. 8.—The "Tribuna" declares that Count Von Munster, the German Ambassador to France, in the name of Emperor William, has just replied to M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, that the alleged letters between the Emperor and Count Von Munster, and the Emperor and Captain Dreyfus, are spurious and that, if the French Government should utilize such false documents in an eventual trial he (Von Munster) had orders to demand his passports.

ENGLAND AND COLONEL HAY.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE PRESENTS TO THE AMBASSADOR AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION.

London, Sept. 8.—A committee of the Anglo-American League, headed by its chairman, James Bryce, presented to the United States Ambassador, Colonel John Hay, to-day, an address congratulating him upon his acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary of State at Washington. The address expressed regret at his departure from this country, where he had discharged the weighty and delicate duties of Ambassador with such eminent tact, judgment and courtesy as to win the cordial appreciation and confidence of the British people.

Continuing, the address says: "It has been your fortune to represent your country here at a time of exceptional interest, when the war, now happily ended, gave occasion for the expression of the feelings of affection and sympathy toward the United States which the British people have long entertained. But never before have they been so conspicuously manifested. You carry back the assurance of the depth and strength of these feelings. The principle that there ought to be permanent friendship and cordial co-operation between the British Empire and the American Republic is one that all parties and all statesmen here agree in regarding as a fundamental principle of British foreign policy, and by it the whole people desire that their Government should be guided."

We rejoice to believe that in your country corresponding sentiments are entertained and that a corresponding principle is now largely accepted. Knowing that no one holds these convictions more firmly than yourself, or can express them in clearer or more felicitous terms, we gladly acknowledge the great services you have rendered to both nations, and console ourselves on your retirement by the reflection that you are called to duties in your own country even wider in their scope, graver in their responsibility and more important in the results they may secure."

Mr. Bryce, in the course of the remarks which he made upon the occasion, dwelt upon the admiration for the splendid gifts and boundless energy of the people of the United States and the sympathy with the principles of their Constitution which have been quietly ripening among the British people, and which this year found a sudden and hearty expression. He also said he saw in the universality of these sentiments here, and the fact that they were reciprocated by a large majority of the Americans, a happy augury, as he believed that nothing could contribute more to the peace of the world and the welfare of both nations than the sense of essential unity of the two peoples."

Colonel Hay, in reply, referred to the gratification he experienced in hearing such words from men so qualified by experience and character to speak for the British people with certainty. He added: "My voice has no such sanction as yours; but I speak for what it is worth, to assure you that your sentiments of kinship and amity are reciprocated to the utmost in my country."

The Ambassador also said that his work in England had been made easy by the instructions he had received from home, and by the frankness and fairness of Her Majesty's Ministers and of all Englishmen he had come in contact with. He then said:

"On both sides of the ocean the conviction is almost universal that a clear, cordial and friendly understanding between Great Britain and the United States is a necessity of civilization. I shall hold myself signally fortunate if I am able to do anything to continue and strengthen the relations of fraternal amity between our two nations."

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT ELECTION.

Dublin, Sept. 8.—In the election yesterday in the North Division of County Down for a successor in Parliament to the late Colonel T. Waring, Conservative, who was returned without opposition at the last election, J. B. Houston, Conservative, was returned.

Mr. Houston received 3,511 votes and Mr. Corbett received 2,101.

THE MASSACRES AT CANDIA.

EIGHT HUNDRED CHRISTIANS KILLED AND TOWN PILLAGED.

PART OF THE CITY IS STILL BURNING—FRESH BOMBARDMENT BY WARSHIPS EXPECTED.

London, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of "The Times" at Candia, telegraphing Thursday, says: "It is estimated that no fewer than eight hundred Christians have been massacred, and the town has been pillaged by Bashi Bazuks and the Turkish soldiers."

"All reports agree as to the disgraceful behavior of the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on the Turkish troops."

The correspondent of "The Standard," telegraphing from the British battleship Camperdown, off Candia, says:

"The refugees tell ghastly stories of massacre. They report that no fewer than seven hundred Christians are missing."

"Several attempts were made last night to set on fire the office of the Eastern Telegraph Company. It has been ascertained that all the houses overlooking the British camp were looted for rifle-fire and barricaded."

"This shows clearly that the outbreak was premeditated. The behavior and attitude of the Turkish troops have been and still are execrable. Without going so far as to assert that they took part in the attack on our troops, though many people are ready to affirm on oath that they actually saw the Sultan's soldiers firing on our men—it is impossible to controvert the positive fact that they made no attempt to render assistance."

"Every Christian survivor of the massacre swears that the butchery was mostly the work of Turkish soldiers, who first robbed and then slew their victims. Edhem Pacha is the man who ought to be held primarily responsible. Had he wished to prevent bloodshed he could most certainly have done so."

"Not till the British troops under Colonel Reid had been fighting hard for four hours did Edhem, with his Turkish soldiers, arrive upon the scene. He had then the opportunity to say that he had only just heard the British troops were being attacked by thousands of Bashi Bazuks."

TO PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW.

Athens, Sept. 8.—The following dispatch, dated at 8 o'clock this evening, was received from Candia:

"The Bashi Bazuks are committing excesses, and the Christians in the surrounding districts are arming to march to the assistance of the Candians."

"There are eight warships in the harbor, and a fresh bombardment is expected."

"The British, German and Spanish consulates have been looted, and thus far three hundred native Christians and sixty-seven British subjects have been killed."

"The 'Aster' says it learns from an authentic source that as soon as the British troops arrive at Candia from Malta the Turkish garrison in Candia will be expelled, martial law proclaimed, and the ringleaders of the riots put on trial and publicly hanged if found guilty."

According to a dispatch from Candia, sent late this evening, the admirals of the international fleet have decided to compel the disarming of the Bashi Bazuks and the surrender of the instigators of the disorders.

WANTS TURKISH TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

Canea, Island of Crete, Sept. 8.—The President of the Cretan Executive Committee has informed the foreign admirals that in view of the rioting at Candia it is impossible to continue the efforts to organize an administration until the Turkish functionaries and troops are withdrawn.

He demands the convocation of the Cretan Assembly, and suggests the placing of a force of Cretans at the disposal of the international administration.

FESTIVITIES IN AMSTERDAM.

HOLLAND'S YOUNG QUEEN WELLNIGH EXHAUSTED—THE GALA PERFORMANCE IN MUNICIPAL THEATRE.

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—Queen Wilhelmina is wellnigh exhausted by the prolonged festivities in connection with her enthronement.

To-day Her Majesty issued a special request to the populace to discontinue cheering in the Damplaza after 11 o'clock in the evening. It is amusing to see the squads of half-tipsy Hollanders, who have constituted themselves policemen, hushing other inebriated squads and going on tiptoe past the palace.

The Queen and Queen Mother drove this evening in state to the Municipal Theatre, where a gala performance was given.

Her Majesty's guard of honor during an enthronement week-end was a great novelty. It was chosen from among gentlemen of the best families, who provided their own elaborate costumes. Their splendid blooded horses were drilled daily for weeks in advance.

DISMISSAL OF LI HUNG CHANG.

BRITISH MINISTER CONFIRMS THE REPORT HAS NOT BEEN DEPRIVED OF ALL POWER.

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch has been received from the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald, confirming the report that Li Hung Chang has been dismissed at his request.

A private dispatch also confirms the report, but the dispatch adds:

"It is pointed out here (at Peking) that this does not necessarily mean that Li Hung Chang has been deprived of all power."

STARS AND STRIPES IN ENGLAND.

RAISED WITH BRITISH UNION JACK AFTER ARMY MANOEUVRES AS A COMPLIMENT TO COLONEL BATES.

London, Sept. 8.—The American flag was raised to-day with the British Union Jack and the royal standard on the terrace erected on Salisbury Plain, while the troops were at the end of the army manoeuvres.

The Stars and Stripes was displayed as a compliment to Colonel Alfred E. Bates, the United States military attaché, Henry White, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White, who went there by a special train with Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the British forces, Prince Christian, the Duke of Connaught and other notabilities.

The foreign military attachés seemed to be surprised at the sight of the American flag.

GUNBOAT RETURNS TO OMUDURMAN.

Omudurman, Egypt, Sept. 5 delayed in transit. One of the gunboats sent in pursuit of the fugitive Khalifa Abdullah has returned here.

Her commander reports that he went sixty miles up the river. He saw about one thousand fleeing horsemen.

ENGLAND LEASES A TOWN.

London, Sept. 8.—The Capetown correspondent of "The Daily Mail" confirms the report that Great Britain has leased from Portugal the town of Lorenzo Marques, on the north side of Delagoa Bay.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

SIX CASES DEVELOP IN IMMUNE REGIMENT—OTHER TROOPS IN FAIRLY GOOD HEALTH.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 8.—Six cases of yellow fever have developed in Colonel Sargent's 5th Immune Regiment. The cases have been watched closely for several days, and, in the opinion of Colonel Havard, Chief Surgeon of the Military Department of Santiago, the diagnosis is unmistakably correct.

The victims have been sent to the yellow fever hospital, and a strict quarantine has been established against the regiment, which is encamped on the hills along the Morro Road, about two miles south of the city.

All the other regiments now doing garrison duty are in fairly good health. No uneasiness is felt by General Lawton or General Wood.

The four members of the 5th Regular Infantry who were sent to the yellow fever hospital ten days ago, when they disembarked from the transport Knickerbocker from Tampa, are doing well. The battalion is still isolated, but no new cases have developed.

CONDITIONS IN CUBAN CITIES.

SPANISH EVACUATION COMMISSIONERS IN HAVANA RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS—DEBTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Havana, Sept. 8.—The Spanish mail steamer Ciudad de Cadiz, which arrived this afternoon, brought instructions from the Madrid Government to the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners dealing with the details of the evacuation—the questions of fortifications, buildings, mortgages and other properties of the State to be re-nounced by Spain along with her sovereignty in the island.

The joint sessions of the Commissioners will be held behind closed doors in the Palace of the Colonial Government, and it is understood that the utmost secrecy will be observed.

The United States transport Resolute, with the American Commissioners, is expected to arrive to-morrow. The Commissioners, it is announced here, will live on board the transport, coming ashore each morning and returning to the vessel in the afternoon. Special precautions will be taken to insure absolute order and to prevent any hostile demonstration that might possibly be made.

The local government is in debt to all its civil employees. It owes eight months' salary to those appointed before the establishment of autonomy in the island, and four months' salary to those named since.

The tobacco crop at Yueda Abajo promises to be the smallest on record. The principal reason is the scarcity of oxen, which were stolen by the insurgents or confiscated by the Spanish commanders to feed the troops. One yoke of oxen will plough the land necessary for planting fifty thousand seeds, which should yield, on the average, twenty-five bales. Considering that many individual tobacco-growers have lost three or four hundred oxen each—not counting those lost by the large companies and smaller firms—some idea may be gathered of the drawbacks to tobacco cultivation in this respect.

There will be a great demand for oxen in all branches of agricultural enterprise, as practically all the herds have been killed off and no work in the fields to speak of is possible without them.

Many of the sugar estates, however, have begun work in different parts of the island.

ONE DEATH AT SANTIAGO.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Following to General Lawton's report, received by the War Department to-night, on the condition of the American troops at Santiago.

Santiago, September 8, 1898. Total sick, 555; total fever cases, 359; total new cases, 49; total returned to duty, 76; death, Corporal George Hinnen, Company E, 24 Infantry, typhoid fever, September 7.

LAWTON, Major-General Volunteers.

REGULARS TO GARRISON CUBA.

Washington, Sept. 8.—It is said at the War Department that the troops which will be used to garrison Cuba pending the establishment of some permanent form of government there will be principally Regulars. The regiments, however, have not yet been selected.

GENERAL LAWTON'S PLAN APPROVED.

Washington, Sept. 8.—As announced in a dispatch from Santiago a few days ago, General Lawton, Military Governor of Santiago Province, will furnish food to those of the Cuban insurgents who lay down their arms and return to their homes. It was also said that he had given employment to the men of the Cuban Army who could be utilized. General Lawton's plan has been approved by the Administration. It is believed that his action will have a tendency to turn the Cubans to peaceful walks of life, and that if it is extended to other parts of the island much trouble which formerly menaced the Government in Cuba will be avoided.

NOT TO PAY DUTY ON SUPPLIES.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The order directing the payment of the Spanish duty on the rations carried by the Conal to Havana for the starving inhabitants of Cuba has been revoked. In answer to a cable message inquiring what the duty would be a reply was received saying that it would be, according to the Spanish rates, \$90,000 in gold. It was decided after a conference that the Conal should remain in Havana Harbor with her supplies on board, and await further developments. The duty will not be paid.

THE CZAR'S PEACE SCHEME.

INTIMATION THAT FAILURE IS FORESEEN AND THAT PUBLIC OPINION IS BEING PREPARED FOR IT.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—In view of the irritation in France, the politicians and newspapers are seeking to represent the Czar's peace circular in a new light. They urge that it has been misconstrued and assert that the Imperial Government never contemplated the immediate convocation of a conference, being fully aware of the difficulties in the way. It was only hoped, they continue, to sow good seed which would gradually ripen and bear fruit when circumstances are more favorable.

These utterances are regarded as indicating, among other things, the attitude of France, that the failure of the Czar's proposal is foreseen and that public opinion is being prepared for it.

PREMIER LAURIER JUBILANT.

HE SHOWS SATISFACTION WITH THE WORK OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and other members of the Government who have been in attendance on the sessions of the Joint High Commission in Quebec, returned to the capital to-day. While Sir Wilfrid would not talk for publication regarding the proceedings of the Commission, he appeared to be jubilant over the work done so far. Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick started to-day for England, and it is said that he goes to consult with the home authorities on business connected with the work of the Commission.

CAMP WIKOFF, VIA MANHATTAN HOUSE. Daily round trip by commodious new steamer Old Glory. See Manhat House Advt.—Adv.

BILL AUTHORIZING PEACE.

MEASURE WHICH SPANISH CABINET WILL SUBMIT TO CORTES.

GOVERNMENT THINKS IT EXPEDIENT TO SOUND THE PARLIAMENT BEFORE CONCLUDING THE TREATY.

London, Sept. 8.—According to the Madrid correspondent of "The Times" the following is the text of the bill authorizing the Government to conclude peace:

"The reverses suffered by our arms in the unequal struggle to which we were driven in order to defend the honor of the nation and maintain its rights deprived us at an early stage of the elements required for continuing the war."

"The bravery of our soldiers and sailors proved insufficient, as did the calm attitude of the nation, every ready to shed its blood and sacrifice its resources for the honor of the Spanish flag."

"Separated by wide seas from the territories it was our object to protect—and these territories being closely blockaded so that our few remaining ships could not reach them—Her Majesty's Government has been compelled to admit the bitter truth, which says that an end must be put to the war."

"The sense of responsibility entailed by the preliminary peace negotiations has weighed most heavily on the Government. Notwithstanding it fully appreciated its duty toward the country, the Government has had to consent to these preliminary negotiations, and to bow to the cruel sacrifices imposed by sheer necessity."

"For this reason and because peace must be purchased at the cost of a cession of territory and the abandonment of sovereign rights, the Government has thought it expedient to sound the Cortes before concluding the treaty, the ratification of which will be duly notified to both chambers in accordance with constitutional law."

"The Government, whose moderate language will not be found fault with by the representatives of the nation, limits itself to submitting to the Cortes the following bill, whose first and only article is:

"The Government is authorized to renounce rights of sovereignty and to cede territory in the Spanish colonies in accordance with the peace preliminaries agreed upon with the Government of the United States of America."

"The Times" correspondent says the bill is signed by all the Ministers.

SEÑOR POLAVIEJA'S NEW PARTY.

HIS PROGRAMME APPROVED BY MADRID NEWSPAPERS—TO REORGANIZE SPAIN.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—General Polavieja, the former Captain-General of Cuba and of the Philippine Islands, who yesterday issued a manifesto intimating that he is ready to place himself at the head of a neutral party in politics, is recruiting a strong party of discontented Liberals and others.

His programme has met with the warm approval of the newspapers, particularly "El Imparcial," "El Heraldo" and "El Nacional." "El Nacional" until lately had supported General Weyler, but it will rally now to General Polavieja, who proposes a reorganization of Spain from the financial and political points of view.

It is understood that General Polavieja decided to organize a new party after several conferences with a "high personage," who, however, has not acted directly in the formation of the party.

General Polavieja's manifesto is now under consideration. If the military censor refuses to grant an exequatur the manifesto will be read in the Chamber of Deputies.

The general impression is that as soon as the treaty of peace is signed the Sagasta Cabinet will resign and be replaced by either a Silveira or a Polavieja Ministry.

SPANISH CABINET MEETING.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—The Spanish Cabinet, at its meeting this morning, agreed to take the most stringent measures to prevent the publication of the proceedings of the Cortes and to provide for the censorship of telegraphic dispatches.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rios, informed his colleagues that, as a result of the negotiations at Washington relative to the Spaniards in the Philippine Islands, instructions had been sent to the Spanish Consul at Hong Kong in accordance with the agreement reached.

PEACE AND SPAIN'S DILEMMA.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—Señor Sagasta said this evening: "The nomination of the Peace Commission is delayed because the Commissioners ought to have the full confidence of the Government, but who can say who will be in power a month hence?"

NO TROUBLE FEARED AT MANILA.

OFFICIALS NOT WORRIED ABOUT RELATIONS WITH AGUINALDO.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Administration officials have had no recent cause to feel that a critical condition of affairs was near at hand with the insurgent forces of the Philippines. It will be recalled that Major-General Merritt before starting for Paris advised Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, that the authority of the United States in and about Manila must be respected, and that in the interest of a quiet and orderly administration of affairs it was desirable for the insurgents to vacate the suburbs of the city within a reasonable time. About that time Aguinaldo gave assurances of co-operation with the American forces in the maintenance of order, and there has been no reason to believe that his adherents would offer serious opposition to their removal from the suburbs.

The time within which the movement is to be accomplished has not expired, according to the understanding here, and a satisfactory arrangement is expected before the time arrives. In the mean time no reports have come from General Otis, who is Acting Governor in the absence of General Merritt, as to friction with Aguinaldo over his retirement.

Reports have been circulated that the President received a dispatch from General Otis yesterday saying that he had given Aguinaldo until to-day to vacate the suburbs or else take the consequences. This is erroneous, however, as no such crisis has been reported by General Otis and the reports appear to have grown out of the original orders given by General Merritt.

There is no uneasiness in official circles over relations with the insurgents, as the American officers at Manila have thus far shown an ability to cope with the situation so tactfully as to avoid friction and entanglements.

FILIPINOS TO SEE MR. MCKINLEY.

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated September 6, received in London yesterday, announces that a committee of three Filipinos, appointed by Aguinaldo, has left Hong Kong for the United States to confer with President McKinley upon the future of the Philippine Islands.

WANTS TO USE ARMED TRANSPORTS.

London, Sept. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says: "The Cabinet council yesterday (Tuesday) decided to send a diplomatic note through M. Cambon, requesting permission of the United States Government to repatriate Spaniards from the Philippines in armed vessels, since the insurgents possess warships which might otherwise molest the Spaniards en route."

EIGHTH REGIMENT HOME.

STREETS ILLUMINATED IN ITS HONOR ALL THE WAY TO THE ARMORY.

THOUSANDS TO GREET THE MEN IN JERSEY CITY—THEY TELL OF THEIR SUFFERINGS AT CHICKAMAUGA—SAY GOVERNOR BLACK WAS HOODWINKED.

New-York again manifested last night the great affection she has for her volunteer soldiers. The enthusiasm which has frequently been lavished upon the soldiers and sailors returning to this city from the front in no way detracted from the welcome extended to the 8th Regiment when they came marching home. Late as was the hour when the men landed in this city, their line of march from the Twenty-third-st. ferry to their armory at Ninety-fourth-st. and Park-ave. was lined on either side with cheering crowds, sometimes fully ten or twelve deep, and the greater part of these crowds had been waiting to meet the men of the 8th from as early as 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Along the streets through which the regiment passed there were in almost every house illuminations of some kind or other. There were displays of fireworks at frequent intervals too, and the burning of colored lights was nearly continuous during the whole journey. But more than these outward semblances of applause the soldiers probably appreciated the cordiality of the welcome home as voiced in the cheering plaudits of their fellow-citizens. While the boys of the 8th have not been fortunate enough to get a chance to show their worth in battle, they were nevertheless assured that their readiness to serve their country in the time of her need had not gone forgotten or unappreciated by their own people of New-York.

EMACIATED BUT NOT FEEBLE.

Much has been written of the conditions prevailing at Chickamauga, but it cannot be said that the regiment, as a whole, was in such a bad state as might have been the case. While it is true that all the men had the appearance of being worn and weary, and while many bore signs of emaciation, as if suffering from an insufficiency of food, that part of the regiment which walked from the Twenty-third-st. ferry to the armory marched with a firm and swinging step and with an energy of bearing that was in strong contrast to the appearance of the 71st Regiment. The pleasurable excitement of their home-coming had much to do with the buoyant attitude of the men, no doubt. As one of them was heard to say in crossing the North River: "I couldn't do guard duty to-night, but I feel that I could march to the old armory and back a dozen times."

WARM GREETING IN JERSEY CITY.

It had been anticipated that the train which brought the regiment from Chickamauga would reach Jersey City at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. But the hospitalities of the Women's Relief Association of Washington, the members of which spread a substantial and eminently acceptable meal before the men in the Potomac Hall, delayed the train for a considerable time, and it was not until after 6 o'clock that the first section reached the freight sheds of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City, where it had been arranged to land the men.

From noon the railway yard had been packed with a waiting crowd of fully two thousand people. Most of them were women who, it was easily perceptible, were either close friends or relatives of the returning soldiers. Bright-looking young women were armed with flags of more or less pretentious size, in readiness to wave a welcome to their laddies, while older women of a more practical turn of mind carried parcels of sandwiches, fruit and other delicacies for those whom they evidently believed were in the last stages of starvation because of the neglect of an ungrateful Government.

The ubiquitous small boy was also well in evidence, and it was he who from the top of a freight car gave the first intimation that the first train was coming in.

SICK ARRIVED IN SLEEPING-CARS.

The first section of the train was made up of six sleeping and parlor cars, and was devoted entirely to the sick. As the carriages slowly rolled past the crowd before coming to a stop many a poor fellow could be seen lying helpless under the windows. In all there were about one hundred and ten men in this section, but about forty were convalescents and received permission to take part in the parade to the armory.

The Government tender General Meigs was in waiting to convey the invalids, who were suffering either from typhoid or malarial fever, to hospitals in New-York and Brooklyn. The work of transferring the sick to the tender was begun without delay. Four men were taken to St. Luke's Hospital in ambulances provided by friends who had obtained permission to take charge of the patients.

The following is a list of the sick as compiled by Assistant Surgeon Kopetzky, who, with Major Neff, was in charge of the hospital train:

ALBRECHT, A. Company H.
ARMOUR, August H., Company F.
BAIDENHATSEN, H. W., Company F.
BENHAM, W. J., Company H.
BALL, George, Company C.
BEYERS, Frederick, Company F.
BRAUER, William, Company F.
GOODELL, Andrew, Company E.
BUTLER, Christopher, Company M.
HUNTER, John, Company E.
CAMERON, John, Company K.
CARROLL, Thomas, Company F.
CENON, William, sergeant.
DALEY, James, Company H.
DENNEY, William, Company I.
LAY, William, Company E.
DUFF, Sergeant, Company H.
EASTMAN, Charles, Company H.
EBLING, Harry, Company I.
GRAHAM, Charles, Company A.
GREEN, A. Company
GOODELL, Andrew, Company E.
GILLIS, Christopher, Company F.
GALLAGHER, Silas, Company D.
HAINES, D. M., Company H.
HAND, James, Company D.
HANAHAN, James, Company G.
HARRAN, David, Company H.
HUTLEY, John, Company E.
BILL, Gus, Company G.
HOUP, David, Company F.
JACKSON, Robert, Company G.
JAMES, W., Company E.
KARNEY, James, Company M.
KIDNEY, Louis, Company E.
LEWIS, Samuel, Company E.
LYNCH, Paul, Company F.
MCKINLEY, James, Company B.
MAKAY, HOWARD, Company C.
MURRAY, Sergeant, Company F.
NEVIER, William, Company B.
MANLEY, Daniel, Company K.
MASSEY, Alexander, Company A.
NILLARD, George, Company F.
MORAN, James, Company M.
MORRIS, W., Company C.
MURPHY, Jeremiah, Company E.
MURPHY, J. H., Company H.
OATES, Andrew, Company G.
OEHMAN, George, Company I.
O'NEILL, James, Company M.
PALSHOFER, Robert, Company H.
PRICE, Fred, Company H.
RACE, Harry, Company A.
ROSENBAUM, Company A.
SMITH, E. W., Company I.
SPOFF, Herman, Company A.
STANTON, James, Company K.
STERNBERG, Albert, Company H.
TORM, A., Company H.
WALLACE, Thomas, Company D.
WHITTEY, George, Company I.

SPANIARDS DELAY MEETING.

PORTO RICO COMMISSIONERS SAY THEY HAVE NOT RECEIVED THEIR INSTRUCTIONS FROM SPAIN.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 8.—The Spanish Evacuation Commissioners seem disposed to delay the meeting of the commissions. They say their instructions have not arrived, but are expected on the Alfonso XIII. in a few days. They intimate that, even then, they will need to study them.

The American Commissioners have replied that the first meeting must be held before September 12, under the terms of the protocol.

GENERAL WILSON SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Major-General Wilson and nearly six hundred officers and men left Ponce, Porto Rico, this evening on the transport Concho for New-York. General Wilson's dispatch to the War Department concerning the departure of the Concho follows:

Ponce, September 8, 1898.

Just sailed at 5:30 o'clock on transport Concho with the following troops: On board, myself and staff, First Division, First Army Corps, and staff of Sixth Army Corps, 10 officers, 17 men, detachment of United States Engineers, Company C, with 27 men, 5 officers, unattached artillery battalion, field and staff, 2 officers, 3 men; Battery A, Missouri Volunteers, 3 officers, 135 men; Battery A, 27th Indiana Volunteers, 5 officers, 164 men; Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 3 officers, 164 men. Should reach New-York September 14. Total, 43 officers, 550 enlisted men.

WILSON, Major-General.

Another dispatch from General Wilson, in which so many errors had been made in transmission that it could not be made public, indicated the departure from "new to-night of the transport Alamo, having on board three companies of the 24 Wisconsin, Company A, of the 1st Illinois, Company H, of the 1st District of Columbia, and Battery C, Pennsylvania Artillery. The Alamo is also bound for New-York."